

Weldon (FL)	Wicker	Young (AK)
Weldon (PA)	Wilson	Young (FL)
Weller	Wolf	
Whitfield	Wu	

NAYS—129

Abercrombie	Frost	Napolitano
Ackerman	Gonzalez	Neal
Andrews	Gordon	Obey
Baird	Gutierrez	Olver
Baldwin	Hall (OH)	Ortiz
Bentsen	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Berkley	Hill (IN)	Pascarell
Berry	Hilliard	Pastor
Blumenauer	Holden	Payne
Bonior	Istook	Peterson (MN)
Borski	Jackson (IL)	Phelps
Boswell	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
Boucher	(TX)	Rahall
Boyd	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Jones (OH)	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Kennedy	Rodriguez
Brown (OH)	Klecicka	Rothman
Capuano	Klink	Roybal-Allard
Cardin	Kucinich	Sabo
Carson	LaFalce	Sanchez
Clay	Lampson	Sanders
Clayton	Lantos	Sawyer
Clement	Larson	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Lee	Scott
Condit	Levin	Serrano
Conyers	Lipinski	Slaughter
Costello	Lowey	Stark
Coyne	Luther	Stenholm
Cramer	Maloney (CT)	Stupak
Crowley	Maloney (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Markey	Thompson (MS)
Danner	Matsui	Thune
Davis (FL)	McCarthy (MO)	Thurman
Davis (IL)	McDermott	Tierney
Delahunt	McGovern	Towns
DeLauro	McNulty	Udall (NM)
Dicks	Meeks (NY)	Velazquez
Doggett	Millender	Vento
Dooley	McDonald	Visclosky
Evans	Miller, George	Waters
Farr	Minge	Watt (NC)
Filner	Moore	Wexler
Ford	Moran (KS)	Weygand
Frank (MA)	Murtha	

NOT VOTING—34

Allen	Fossella	Moran (VA)
Baca	Gephardt	Myrick
Baldacci	Green (TX)	Oberstar
Barcia	Hinchey	Pallone
Campbell	Houghton	Rush
Capps	Kanjorski	Turner
Collins	Kilpatrick	Waxman
Cubin	Lewis (GA)	Wise
Deutsch	Lucas (OK)	Woolsey
Dingell	Mascara	Wynn
Engel	Meek (FL)	
Fattah	Moakley	

□ 1114

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. CARSON, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, and Messrs. CRAMER, MORAN of Kansas, and CROWLEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. HOEKSTRA changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the question of consideration was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The House will consider the bill in the Committee of the Whole.

Stated for:

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 154, I was not present, due to a meeting called by the President at the White House. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained earlier today and missed rollcall vote No. 154. Had I been here I would have voted "yea."

Stated against.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote No. 154. Had I been here, I would have voted no.

□ 1115

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3709.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

INTERNET NONDISCRIMINATION
ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 496 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3709.

□ 1115

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3709) to make permanent the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act as it applies to new, multiple, and discriminatory taxes on the Internet, with Mr. SUNUNU in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may claim the time designated to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) as the proponent of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in the 105th Congress, we passed a piece of legislation that led to this day. The purport of that Internet Tax Freedom legislation of that Congress denoted that a study would have to be performed in order to determine the future of our new world of Internet.

One of the strongest recommendations made by the commission, the report to Congress being embodied in this beautiful blue book which I now place before the Chair, one of the strongest

commendations there and recommendations was for the extension of the moratorium that the first bill, the one to which I just alluded, included and which does not expire now until October 1, 2001.

The extension of the moratorium then is the core of the bill that is before us. It calls for a 5-year extension of the current moratorium. Why? Because that is what the commission recommended. Why did they recommend it? Because they were split on what different facets of the Internet world are going to carry with respect to access charges and all the other complexities having to do with Internet interstate commerce.

So the best of all worlds is to give the Congress and industry and business and telecommunications, to give them all time to sort this out.

Mr. Chairman, one thing that should be said to clear up things in anticipation of the debate that is to follow, this does not impact sales taxes as they now exist across the Nation. What we are talking about is a moratorium on Internet access charges, more than any other single facet of what is happening in the Internet world.

What might happen to sales taxes and other problems that are fomented at the outer edges of the Internet world will be topics of hearings that we will be conducting in the Committee on the Judiciary in the weeks to follow, even in this session.

So we are going to cover all the complexities that exist in this whole new world of exchange. But in the meantime, we are pressing for the main stem of this bill, which is a moratorium to extend 5 years beyond the current one.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this measure, the Internet Nondiscrimination Act, is not really what it seems, because it merely addresses the most trivial of the Internet tax issues, the extension of the tax moratorium, and kicks the can down the road, so to speak, on the real issues, State simplification and the defining of what activity creates the necessary nexus for sales tax under the Supreme Court decision in Quill rendered in 1992.

By extending the current moratorium for 6 years, more than two presidential elections from today, there is far less of an incentive for the States and Congress to deal with these far more important simplification issues. Indeed, there is a real risk that by 2006, many interests will become so dependent on the current system that it will become impossible to ever revisit the issue of State tax simplification.

There can be no doubt that the present State system, which this legislation totally ignores, is a serious problem. First, the complexity of the system is daunting. There are over 6,500 taxing jurisdictions in this country. The jurisdictions generally require